THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

per : | Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly, E BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY, IWARRINGTON, D. C. -

Fayable invariably in advance.

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Baturday's Edition, by carriers and by mail,

\$1.69 per year, in advance.

THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital, THE WEEKLY, with all the rest of the proceeding of the procession of all sorts obtained, when possible, Information of all sorts obtained, when possible, for an berthers without charge upon application. Rejected manuferipts cannot be returned. Remittances other than by peals money orders, bank drafts, or checks to the order of the National Republican Co. always at senders risk.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Amusements. ALEATON'S-Nat. Goodwi NATIONAL-Rose Coghlan Bijov-"The Shaugraun. Bergoo's-Louise Pomeroy.

Dime Museum-"Grizzly Adams."

EST. RINK-Pinest skating surface in the city Sample copies of the WERKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be sent free of postage to any address five weeks for 10 cents.

Tuesce is nothing alarming or unusual i the shipments of gold now being made.

THE buyer and builder will boom business beautifully when the springtime comes.

PROTECTION and bimetallism are steadily gaining ground in H. B. M.'s snug little

POLITICAL forceasts that fail to make a count of the labor organizations may prove Ten 7,000,000 trade dollars that are out

among the people ought to be recoined into standard dollars.

LEGISLATION affecting real estate titles in the District of Columbia cannot be too carefully considered.

The national monument to Gen. Grant will be in Washington. It should occupy a site on one of the range of hills north of Boundary street. INASMUCH as Gen. Wm. T. Sherman is

more largely indebted to the kiminess of the press than any other living American, his abuse of newspapers is very unseemly. Attract ou the building of school houses

in this city has been energetically pushed during the last ten years, the growth of school population has kept even pace Ose great reform will have been effected of Record shows what

is said, and not what, after mature reflec-

find said. Thene has been a sixty per cent. diminuthan of fires in New Hampshire since the Insurance companies withdrew from that state. Does this prove that insurance in-

creases combustibility? CLAPSTONE may possibly miss, success in his effort to give home rule to Ireland, but, In such a cause, even the fallure of an hon est and carnest attempt would be glorious. The charges are, however, that he will not

MINNEAPOLIS starts the building record for 1886 in this way: Exposition building, \$250,000. Masonic Temple, \$165,000 The state of Minnesota, it should be remembered, was settled mainly by "the mean

Yankees."

A DEBATING class at Oberlin has decided that "the extreme development of the in-tellect chills and destroys the affections." In otherwords the more ignorance the more love. This is a mean way of striking

Some portion of the general hostility to Chinese immigration is due to the fact that the Chinaman is the only male party whose labor comes in direct and continual competition with the work of women. The avenues of honest self-support for women are few and parrow enough without having the sex crowded out of the kitchen, laun dry, nursery, &c., by male celestials,

THE rallroad commission of Massachusetts recommends to the state legislature the enactment of a general law legalizing the formation of railroad pension associa tions, and taking the Baltimore and Ohio system as a model. The Baltimore and Ohio furnishes a good many useful hints on the adoption of plans for the benefit of em-

PERCEIVING that the Senate is unquestionably right and the President is clearly wrong in the Issue as to furnishing the papers, Mr. Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, says "the counter move of the President, in which he would be sustained by the people would be to send the papers to the Senate and to make them public at the same time with such further statements as he might choose." Exactly so. That "counter move would satisfy the Senate and the country,

**RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and the rank and file of the tories abused and sought to worr Mr. Gladstone," says the cable report of th session of parliament on Thursday, 2 great party, beaten in its appeal to the coun try, contents itself with "abusing and wor rying" the illustrious leader of the opposi-It was not necessary for the tories to make themselve appear abnormally con

THE state of New Jersey has suspended payment on account of a decision rendered by the Supreme Court, deciaring uncor stitutional and void the general law for the taxation of railroad and canal property under which is raised \$900,000 of the \$1,200, 060 of the state's annual revenue. The de-cision, which, it is said, was a total surprise to the lawyers and all concerned, not only sets naide the present law, but the principles laid down in it may be applied as forbly to the special and general laws under which the railroads formerly paid taxes to the state, and, if the corporations take advantage of the situation as fully as they may, it is evident that they can escape the payment of any state tax at all until some new system is devised.

To those who personally know Mark Twain it is unnecessary to remark that he s quite incapable of any intentional deviation from the truth. But like other and less gifted men, Mark is liable to make mistakes, and he happened to make one in his recent account of his war experience: A California paper refreshes his with a statement to the effect that his ser vice really took the form of firing into fed eral transports on the Mississippi's that he was captured and paroled, but went on the two houses of Congress. That bill calls with his bushwhacking, and was captured for a pension of \$2 per month for those con-

a second time and sent to St. Louis, whereupon he navigated across the plains to vevada and took refuge in an out-of-the way mining camp—all of which facts were published at the time by an unregenerate Virginia City editor. So far as fun is con-cerned Mark's story beats this more than two to one, but this is believed to be a close approximation to veracity.

The Irish Question.

Only two of the many thousand readers T the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN have made ny complaint or intimated any disapproval of the earnestness with which the cause of the Irish nationalists has been advocated in ese columns, while hundreds of our eaders, representing nearly all the nationlitles of which the heterogeneous populaon of the United States is composed, have taken pains to signify their hearty sympathy with the demand of the Irish people r home rule.

The two gentlemen who have endeavred to convince us that home rule would e the reverse of a blessing to Ireland, and hat we were on the wrong side of the quesion, based their polite but positive protest on sectarian grounds. "You are booming Catholicism," said one; "you are opposed by the Protestant sentiment of America and Europe," said the other. Both were mistaken. There is nothing or sectarianism in this movement. It is led by a man who says "I was born a Protestant, I have lived a Protestant, and I hope to die a Protestnt." But his religious faith has nothing to do with his political mission.

Among those who have freely earnestly expressed their approval of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN'S course on the rish question are several of the Protestant lergymen of the District of Columbia. They do not understand that they either inlorse or condemn Catholicism, or indicate my opinion upon that or any other religious creed, by giving the right hand of felowship to Parnell and his followers irrepetive of church or sect. All over this ountry, in every state and territory, there s a general and increasing interest in this great question. The appeal of Mr. Paruell and his associates for material aid in their truggle for a great fundamental right has ouched the universal heart. Sect, party, nationality are lost sight of and it is only remembered that the victims of oppression

The Irishmen who, as soldiers in the army of Washington, did all that men could do to aid in the establishment of liberty on this ontinent, did not stop to inquire whether the majority of that army was Protestant or Catholic. In the war of 1812, on land and sea, the Irish-American was true to the flog of our Union. In the Mexican war and the war for the preservation of the Union the Irish-Americans bore their part grandly. The American character is not so lacking in manliness that there can be any halting or hesitancy to take the side of the oppressed in this struggle for freedom in Ireland by reason of sectarian prejudice.

It is the belief of the NATIONAL RESURLI-CAN that the downfall of the tories and the incoming of the liberals is a great gain to the cause of the home rulers. The London Trace in a recent issue gives indications of state of mind bordering on desperation. It calls upon the new ministry to produce ion, a secutor or representative wishes he their Irish policy at the earliest possible It fears the worst will be very bad indeed. There is no secret about Mr. John Morley's policy, it says. His appointment as chief secretary was halled in Ireland as a decisive proof of Mr. Gladstone's conversion to home rule. He has always consistently refused to interfere with the dominion of the National League, and has denounced all measures for enforcing the law in Ireland and protecting the loyal minority there. The Times fears that Mr. Morley's policy is now Mr. Gladstone's policy, to tic actoriohed to find public men, who in the past have struggled and protested against the National League, willing to become Mr. Morley's colleagues. But it rejoices in the attitude of Lord Hartington,

and Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Courtney, and it hopes that their patriotic example will yet produce its effect. The Times remarks: The situation is perilous, and would indeed be hopeless but for the belief that at a great crisis public spirit rises above and coparty rules, and that under the impulse of aroused national feeling what ought to have been done long ago may be still done at the eleventh hour-that steps may yet be taken to enforce justice, and to insure that rit again runs in all parts of Ireland, and

English people that at all cost and for all time the integrity of the empire shall be preserved. The Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone has not been definitely announced, but it certainly embraces home rule. It decidedly

to make plain the fixed resolution of the

does not mean coercion. The tone of the radical press in all parts of England is jolly. The defection of the whigs has not discouraged the liberals in the slightest degree. One paper speaks of the whigs as men who have all the instincts of tories without the fighting qualities which make the tories worthy of political consideration. "The great fact upon which the liberal party ought to congratulate itself to-day," exclaims the Glasgow Mail, "is this—that at last it is free from whig con-

trol. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen have burned the bridges behind them. They may be elected hereafter as independent candidates, or they may pluck up courage some day or other to go boldly over to the tories; but they can never again pretend with any decency that they are memers of a party led by Mr. Gladstone, Mr.

Chamberlain, and Mr. Morley."
The world will soon know whether Mr. Gladstone is to be permitted to place the home rule capstone on the monument of his fame. There is ground to hope for the best

Pensions for Prisoners of War.

A committee representing the ex-Union risoners of War, composed of State Senator J. H. Longnecker, president of the National Association; G. A. Gessner, president of the Ohio State Association; Dr. H. 5. Noble and Mr. Henry Knipp, of Baltimore, together with Mesars. Hawley, Mc-Kee, Von Haake, Kline, Littlefield, and Mattingly, of the District of Columbia Association, had a hearing before the invalid ensions committee of the House yesterday.

That republics are ungrateful is estabshed by the fact that Congress has so far alled to recognize the eminent services endered by prisoners of war to the Union ause. The policy of non-exchange-hard t necessary—recommended by Grant and approved by Secretary Stanton, deprived he unfortunate men who fell into rebel ands of inherent rights belonging to the ddier. He was stripped by the enemy, and turned shelteriess into an open field, and douled medical attention when sick. Andersonville was a camp of 35,000 sick men, with rare exceptions, where a panorama of misery, such as no other civilized nation ever saw or wept over, was outspread before the eyes of captors and captive. Reliable statistica show that of the 216,000 Union soldiers captured, but me-half or 108,000 were confined for any oppreciable length of time, yet of this numr 60,000 are known to have died. Of the 48,000 exchanged, not more than one-half

re now living, and to deny recognition to bese survivors seems heartless indeed. The extreme demand of the ex-prisoners is formulated in a bill introduced by Sena tor Logan and Representative Holmes in

fined sixty days and less than four months; \$4 for these confined four months and less that six months; \$6 for those confined six months and less than one year, and \$8 per month for those confined one year or longer, together with commutation for rations, quarters, and medical attendance at the rate of \$2 for every day of actual confinement. This would seem reasonable enough, but the prisoners, we understand, are willing to accept less. They are content to go on the pension rolls at rates cor-responding with their actual disabilities, and per diem for actual confinement. This is Chairman Matson's own proposition, and would seem to be an easy solution of a vexed question.

The Two Houses of Congress. Seventy-five days, almost eleven weeks, have elapsed since the forty-ninth Congress assembled having a safe Republican major-Ity in the Senate and an overwhelming Democratic majority in the *House of Representatives-the latter fact being largely due to fraudulent and revolutionary dis-

franchisement of Republican districts. Immediately on assembling the Sonatuietly addressed itself to the important business in hand, and has continued to work with a degree of industry and an evident appreciation of its responsibilities worthy of hearty commendation. It has shown as much of lofty patriotism and as little of a merely partisan spirit as has ever been displayed in the proceedings of any legislative body in the United States since olitical organizations appeared on the iational stage. It has promptly surrendered party advantages in the 1 promoting the general good, and the major y has only drawn the party line when and where a failure to have done so would have

been a surrender of principle. It is too much the habit of the press and people to indulge in indiscriminate censure of public servants. Abuse of Congress is as common in newspapers as weather items or market reports. Merited censure of Congress is both just and expedient, but ignorant and uncalled-for scolding is indecent and injurious, for it not only deprives men of their fair deserts, but tends to impair public confidence in a body that is rendered less potential for good by such impairment.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN speaks advisedly, and after careful study of the facts. when it states that the Senate of the fortyninth Congress has, by diligent attention to business and the maintenance of a lofty standard of public duty under circum stances calculated to arouse political bitterress and provoke party strife, merited the confidence of the people in no common

An inspection of the Record and the calendar of the Senate proves that it has performed a vast deal of work, and that the public business, so far as it depends on the Senate—and especially in so far as the Senate is authorized to take the lead—Is in an advanced state of forwardness. Not one of the great objects of public concern has been ignored or neglected. The Republican party of the country may proudly point to the Senate as an example of Rebublican methods of doing public work.
But what has the House of Represent-

stives been doing during all these weeks Conceding that it was justified in devoting a good many days to the framing and adoption of a new set of rules, and making no account of the time thus expended, what else has it done to merit approval or disarm censure? The southern wing of the Demceratic party-the wing that makes Democratic national victories possible by neat and handy devices for putting a minority on top and holding it there—has the speakership and almost a monopoly of important committee chairmanships. We make no complaint of this, for it accords with the old maxim of the Democratic party—"to the victors belong the spoils." The south is the victor-let her have the things that pertain to victory.

Where are the great public measures to which the House was expected to give care-ful consideration? Where are the appropriation bills? What has the House to show for seventy-five times "the space that measures day and night to mortal man?"

From present indications there can be no hope that the House will meet the just de mands of the people. It will go dilly dallying along in a dazed, slip-shod sort of way, with its work in a chaotic state, until immer, when conferees will arrange the appropriation bills and the mob will melt away, not a dozen members of the House knowing what has been appropriated and most of them too deeply disgusted to

The contrast between the two houses of ongress is suggestive-in fact, it is extremely instructive.

Von Moltke the Silent.

Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke, general field marshal and chief of the general staff of the German army, the possessor of forty-four orders and decorations, the greatest soldier of his age-brave as a lion, simple as a child, modest as true womanhood, honest as nature, and true as her laws-lies prostrated upon the border of the unknown river, waiting patiently to cross over and meet a host of immortal warriors, among whom he will find but three peers-Hannibal, Napoleon, and Grant. Bismarck, once addressing a vast assembly shortly after the triumphant return from Paris in 1871, was vociferously applauded as the founder of imperial Germy, but turning to Von Moltke, who was near, and clapping his hands, he cried: "For the consummation of that immortal act I appland that man."

He was the master mind and moving spirit of that great campaign, and since its termination he has devoted all his energies and splendid talents to reorganizing and perfecting the German army until it has become the most perfect and powerful mili-tary establishment that has ever existed on So perfect is that great system that should war be declared to-day when the sun is at its zenith before it had gone down below the sand hills of Brandenburg two hundred thousand sturdy troops would be speeding with rall rapidity toward either the French or Russian border. Two hours after war was declared every officer from general to captain would know just what was expected of him. Every station master at the government railroads would know how many cars were necessary to convey the troops in his vicinity, and he would have them ready. And every quartermaster would be prepared for the mendous strain which would be made upon his resources. So closely have the calculations been made regarding another was with France that it has been determined that in order to carry the three great lines of defenses between the eastern borders of the republic and Paris it will require the sacrifice of two hundred thousand of the

best soldiers of the empire. Von Moltke, in perfecting this grand system and thus enhancing the military power of united Germany, has forced all of Europe to make a corresponding increase in their forces, until now we find that there is a total loss of the labor of about 7,000,000 of men and a corresponding amount of ani mal and mechanical power. The increase in war expenditures throughout the continent during the past thirteen years has been enormous. Fourteen years ago Austria spent less than \$35,000,000 in support of her military system; she now spends over \$66,-000,000. France spent \$87,000,000; she now

spends \$175,000,600 on her army and naval tablishments combined. Italy has doub! her war expenses since 1873, they not amounting to \$90,000,000 per annum. sia has increased her expenses from \$80,000,000 in 1873 to \$165,000,000, while Von Moltke's military establishment costs the German empire over \$80,000,000 every year,

The burden of taxation must of necessity cep pace with the increase of expenditure n every nation, and this increase through out Europe has wholly been caused by increased military expenditures, the interest on debts incurred for wars and preparations for war, for fortifications, and military railways. Altogether the expenditure of the six great powers of Europe has increased from \$1,725,000,000 in 1870 to over \$3,000,000,000 in 1885, this be ing an additional burden of \$1,330,000,000. This requires a taxation of nearly \$5 per capita, or about \$25 to each family, there being 269,000,000 of inhabitants residing within the borders of the aix great powers.

This condition of things will account in a great measure for the shadow which rests upon the pauper labor system of Europe nd helps us to reasonably understand the widespread depression in trade centers of the old world.

The Chinese Question. The question raised by recent assaults on Chinese residents of the Pacific slope has o relation whatever to the desirability or undesirability of continuing the admission of Chinese as immigrants. The men who have been maltreated, whose persons and property have been injured, are in this untry under the protection of a treaty which we exerted ourselves very vigorously to negotiate and in the negotiation of which fancied we had scored a good many points. Not whether more shall be pe mitted to come in, but whether we shall continue to violate our plighted faith to hose who have come is the question forced y recent events on the attention of the ountry.

Various measures relating to the Chines problem are pending in Congress. Mr. Mitchell has a bill in the Senate and Mr. Felton has one in the House "providing for the termination of certain treaty stipulations between the government of the United States and the empire of China, and to prohibit Chinese Immigration Into the United States," and Mr. Henley has introduced a ill in the House-

Abrogating all treaties heretofore made and now operative between the United States gov-ernment and the Chinese empire in so far as they or any of them provide for, recognize, or permit the coming of Chi-nese to the United States, and in so far as they or any of them inhibit the United States from or any of them inhibit the United States from disolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese o the United States; and repealing all acts of Congress in so far as they or any of them recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States; and absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, ex-epting diplomatic, consular, and other officers, and prohibiting the landing of any Chinese ein, excepting only such diplomatic and

It may be desirable that some such legistion as these gentlemen propose should be perfected. It is within the constitutional power of Congress to pass such bills. But the Chinese now here must be protected in their rights. We cannot afford to be less honorable in our dealings with China than we would be with any of the great nations of Europe.

THE speech of Representative J. D. Brady, of the fourth Virginia district, the most important portions of which we print this morning, is a complete refutation of all the calumnious allegations made by Congressman Wise in the speech called forth by Mr. Boutwell's proposition to in-quire into diversoccurrences at the Norfolk navy yard. Mr. Brady vindicates Mr. Boutelle in every particular. It is proper to state in this connection that Mr. Brady has no malice toward ex-confederates, and does not object to their employment, but he does object to the discharge of ex-soldiers of the Union on political grounds in the speech referred to he shows that such soldiers who had made splendid records in government employment were hustled out to make room for Democrats It is a good speech, and ought to have a large circulation.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN a vigorous protest against the idea advanced in these columns that is losing its hold on the Britisl people. We have not time for further discussion of the question just now, but will advise our correspondent to send his manu script to the New York Tribune, which paper says, in a late issue, "the English monarchy is a pretty empty form in this year of grace, and the longer the English people go without seeing the great spetacles which belong to it the more resigned will they become against the day when ever the empty form shall be done away with.'

THERE will never be honest election broughout the country until reputable citizens act up to their conviction that the ontriver, perpetrator, or conscious bene ficiary of a fraud on the ballot box is an infamous scoppdrel no more to be toterated in decent society than the professional burglar. So long as good society throws open its doors to men who are re ponsible for corruption of the ballot, that crime of all crimes will go on. And it is only a question of time-not a long time when it will destroy free government if it i not suppressed.

Ir Congress persists in permitting the coinage 79-cent silver dollars at the rate of 2,000,00 month, this matter of gold exports-unless our merchandise shipments increase very greatly—will speedily become serious and even dangerous.—Frightesed Exchange.

Whenever the balance of trade sets steadily against us, which is not likely to happen soon, we shall have to ship gold from our abundant supply. The coir of 2,000,000 silver dollars a month nothing to do with the case."

ot believe that "the only good Indian is a dead one," for it knows there are many housands of good men among the scattered remnants of the Indian tribes, it is pro foundly impressed with a deep and abiding conviction that death would inexpressibly improve Geronimo. PROBABLY there is not a man in America.

scluding Mr. Frank Hurd, who has even a

remote suspicion that he has any right to a

eat in the forty-ninth Congress. It would

WHILE the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN does

beliess offensive to see a worse man than e has hitherto been esteemed engaged in such a contest as he is making. STEADINESS of employment in the navy ards ought to be aimed at. Suspension of workingmen are an evil that might be measurably prevented by a more careful

apportionment of funds from month to

WE have noticed with approval that the ninority party in a city is always in favor of ignoring politics in local elections

No status is ever permitted to disturi the awful solemnity of the Supreme Court. lowns will have to go next.

MR. MORRISON's latest may be described as a diagonal bill, cut with a strong bias toward free trade.

Breakfast Table Letter to the President Mn. PRESIDENT: The plain people don't take such stock in technicalities. They think that the President has no right to treat the public records as private papers, or keep his legal advicers in the dark, especially a body like the Senate, clothed by the constitution with executive outy as advisers and confirmers of the acts of the President in making appointments. The exclusive right to select is the duty conferred upon the President. The reasons for selection you can withhold, or do as Washington did-volunteer to furnish them. The suspen sion of an officer makes a temporary vacancy If you had the sole power of removal you would not suspend, but make the act of re moval complete. The framers of the funda-

and the Senate. Both parties should have good reasons for action. The moment you transmit a nomination to the Senate to fill a vacancy caused by suspension the Sensie, by such an act, is called upon to confirm or reject. Senators necessarily require information. Shall they have free access to the public records? If so, what are public records? The people understand the great depariments of the government are the custodisns of the public records. The diplomatic and crafty letter of Secretary Lamar glying the impression that he was the personal custodian of the President's papers, as well as public rec. ords, is an evasion and special pleading that the people will despise.

mental law deemed it wise to divide the power

and the responsibility between the President

The fathers of the republic were jealous of the great powers conferred upon the President by the constitution, and therefore limited the term to four years, that the people might have an opportunity to pass judgment, and also surrounded him with the benefits and the restraints incident to the exercise by the Senate of the power of approval. Again, the civil service law was made as an additional check upon the power of the President. In an issue like the present that your Attorney General has shaped you cannot stand before the people.

The Department of Justice is not in good condition to give you advice upon the fundamental law, or the civil service law, or what "will promote the public interest," as private interest appears to be in the ascendency. It is impossible to serve two masters; no or

can serve God and Mammon. It will be conceded that the six lawyers who

signed the majority report of the Schate have a fair knowledge of law; one of them has been Attorney General, and most of them are capable to fill the office of chief justice of the Sapreme Court of the United States, and all of them would scorn to sign such a report for mere partisan advantage. Under all the circumstances, would it not be

well for you to ignore the advice that the Senate cannot be trusted with the papers belonging to the public archives, that it would be detrimental to the public interest for the Senate to see them? Don't you think, Mr-President, that when the people place the example of Washington and the opinions of the great lawyers of the Senate on the one side, and the declarations of your Attorney General on the other, your administration will suffer in the comparison? You have stated that you would not hesitate to change, if you found you had taken a wrong position. The present occasion appears to be a spicudid opportunity to put the declaration into practice by public announcement, in the shape of a special message to the Senate, that you have decided to adopt the, practice of the Senate and reconsider the letter of your Attorney General, Lincoln did so, on a memorable occasion, concerning Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, when he wrote Grant "you were right and I was wrong." Grant made a similar acknowledgment in the Fitz-John Porter case.

Frankly tell the Senate and the country that you were embarrassed by the pledges of Gorman, Manning, and other Democratic chiefs made to obtain the Mugwump vote and the aid of Wall street, to such an extent that you were obliged, first, to write your celebrated sliver etter, second, to invent that odious dogma, "offensive participationship," as an outlet to make suspensions of good officers, that time has permitted the chickens to come home to roost, and that it has tainted the administration as much as the expelled officeholders, that the long-headed senators had a clearer vision of the future than your limited experience permitted you to have, as most of them have had a second term, and it sometimes requires a se ond term to make a good President. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S OPERA HOUSE. The sale of seats for Modjeska's performances at Albaugh's next week has been very large. A most attractive repertoire is provided, and Mmc. Modjeska is ably supported. NATIONAL THEATER.

NATIONAL THEATER.

'The 'Private Secretary's' advent at the National next week is being anxiously awaited by those who have laughed over the absurdities situation and dialogue, as well as by others who have never enjoyed this prince of comedica

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE, "After Dark" will have its curious and thrilling revelations at Heroof's next week, both before matinees and during that mysterious time. Dien Boucicauti, offail his powerful dramas, has produced nothing equal to this in austained interest. While highly sensational, it never "outrages the modesty of nature." The two pronounced wonders, Mons. Edward Gigure and Musical Dale will add their attractions. THE DIME MUSEUM.

THE DIME MUSEUM.

No one will say that the Dime brings lenten entertainment for next week. Matinees occur every afternoon, and, of course, nightly performances. Monday and Tuesday offer Keene's "Rip Van Winkle," a new and more exciting version, arranged by Keene himself and represented by his own well-chosen company, while Wednesday and Thursday welcome. "Mrs. Partington and her Bat Boy, Ike," and Friday and Saturday gloriously conclude the engagement with the drama, long known and ever popular, entitled "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

HABBUS'S BIOU THEATER.

HARME'S REQU. THEATER.

Some of the best specialty people on the road
for billed with "Humpty Dumpty" at the Hijou
next week. The transformed Ford's will be packed at every performance

Disappointment. [Philadelphia Press.]

Mrs. Pryin—"Oh, Mrs. Duno, when did you return from Washington? Now, do tell me all about this dreadful scandal that poor, dear Mr. Garland has got himself into. Isu't t shocking \$11 in No, it isn't a bit interesting. All I would learn was that Mr. Garland had cought a telephone, or something in a pan, and that the other men were going to law

"Is that all—no woman inixed up in it?" "Well, I'm disgusted. How these news papers do lie

[New York Sun.]

Before Senator Frye and Senator Blair undertake to investigate the liquor traffic of the United States, suppose they investigate the liquor traffic of the United States Semate. GREETING.

A Pertinent Suggestion.

All young things of my race delight me: I, The world declares, that knows me not, an But though my head is like a mountain high,

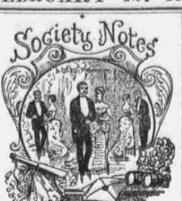
Full snow-crowned, yet my heart is nowise cold. And therefore, thus maintaining only truth, I claim the grand prerogative of youth, To wit: a simple, unaffected soul,

With many merry images supplied.

And hopes unnumbered, that defy cont.

Little ambition, malice none, no pride. My life moves not as moves the darkling mole. But loves free air and every sunny side. Come, children; I, as you, with time have

The rose-touched snow-top bails the rosy glade!



The social world has entered the willing

whirl of the final weeks preceding the

Lenten severities upon which we enter on

Ash Wednesday (March 10). It is to be

expected now that each succeeding week

will be gayer than its predecessor until the

final dead stop comes. The touch of clear,

cold March in the atmosphere for most of

the time served as an exhibaration to many,

who took in new vigor with it and went to

five teas in an afternoon and six receptions in the evening with thankful, joyous hearts in the evening with thankful, joyous hearts that buoy up the faltering, weary feet. Anyway, the people keep going with amazing dauntleseness, and a little theorizing does no harm. The fluttering storm gust of Monday afternoon interrupted the calling very little. Mrs. Justice Field, in her delightful home, was ably seconded in her hospitable efforts by Miss Parsons, Miss Cornelia Van Auken, and Miss Gay. Mrs. and Miss Watte were pleasantly at home, and Miss Smith and her piece, Mrs. Stevens, were also receiving. The center to which and Miss Smith and her niece, Mrs. Stevens, were also receiving. The center to which all carriages tended, however, was Lafayette square and Mrs. Washington McLean's tea. The handsome house was enfete. Mrs. McLean, in a superb robe of tworie satin brocade, garnished with pearl passementeries and further enriched with wine-colored velvet revers welcomed all wine-colored velvet revers welcomed all wineteries and further enfonced with who colored velvet revers, welcomed all who came in the most cordial way, and everybody was there. Mrs. Gen. Hazen and Mrs. Capt. Bugher, daughters of the hostess, and Miss Jennie Sherrill continued the very and Miss Jennie Sherrill continued the very agreeable impression received on entering. Senator and Mrs. Sherman, assisted by Miss Parsons, who has won the hearts of our people with her scraphic face and winsome manner, held a most charming salon. The tollets were unusually elaborate, and the assembly was brilliant in every respect.

Mrs. Sherman wore an exquisite sown of collets were unusually endorate, and the assembly was brilliant in Every respect. Mrs. Sherman wore an exquisite gown of dove's neck silk, with front of pink silk, elaborately trimmed with soft lace. Miss Parsons wore a quiet tollet of black silk and crimson folds, corsage cut Pompadour and edged with thread lace. Many of the guests went afterward to the later german at Mrs. Letter's, which was the final one of the series that began so happily before the ruthless', destroyer entered the fold. The abundant entrance and the grand staircase, laden with beans and belles, and what in art or poetry can be prettier than a wide stair full of lovely girls and devoted youths, the dainty contunes, the flowers and all made a scene that would have driven wild with delight one of those French painters who love to paint gay accessories and festive figures. The spacious rooms were simply thronged, the would have driven wild with delight one of those French painters who love to paint gay accessories and festive figures. The spacious rooms were simply thronged, the flowers were notable for their profusion, no one need fear there would not be enough to go around, as Mrs. Leiter in the goodness of her generous heart had provided abundantly against any such a disagreeable contingency. There was some very elaborate dressing. Mmc. Reuterskield wore a superb toilet of Iron silk brocaded in a pattern of tulips, the Baroness d'Itajuba wore llac satin and tulle, the Misses West were in French toilets of white satin and tulle garlanded with roses, Miss Jennie Sherriil was in clouds of white tulle with long loops of white satin ribbon and the low bodice edged with pearl passementeric, Miss Camille Berghmanns wore a unique ball dress of white tulle bangled with loops of crimson chenille, Miss Lily Coffey wore yellow tulle with low bodice, Miss Paul black tulle and buttercups, Miss Doloh white satin and tulle with garnitures of silver wheat beads, Mrs. Horace Helyar white satin and tulle hangled with pear shaped pearls, Miss Cernelia Van Auken pearl colored silk petticoat and bodice with draperies of plak Chambery gauze.

There was a stiff northeaster on Tuesday There was a stiff northeaster on Tuesday that veiled the prudent portion of the callers. K street was gay with carriages, and all along the line pleasant entertainments were held. Mrs. Gen. Drum's hospitable rooms were, as usual, thronged with amerry party. Mrs. Hunt, Miss Low, Miss Hunt, Miss Heap, Miss Carright, and Mrs. Augustus Tyler. Mrs. Gov. Curtin was most agreeably "at home," aided by her sister, Miss Wilson. Miss Curtin presided at the tea table with Miss Fithian. Mrs. Dr. Loring was assisted by Miss Sallie Loring and Miss Cornella Van Auken, of New York. Miss Edes was most pleasantly surrounded by gay girl assistants. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who has come from New York to grace our has come from New York to grace our ms come from New York to grace our social circles, is at home on Tuesdays in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, on Dupont circle. Mrs. Roberts has with her Miss Endicott, her sister. Mrs. James E. Campbell, who is one of the most gracious hostesses in the city, received a large number of visitors, assisted by her sister. Miss Owen, and Mrs. Campbell. The rival teas of Mrs. Delateld and Mrs. Honore. on Lstreet, made the square between Sixteeuth and Seventeenth streets wildly exhibarated. Both events were very recherche affairs. In going into Mrs. Delateld's drawing room a recent arrival in Washington would find not one familiar face, because the company was composed of long-time residents and people who are not the first met on going lato general circles. Indeed they might never be met if they were not sought for. These quiet people are very conservative, and probably or long-time residents and people who are not the first met on going into general circles. Indeed they might never be met if they were not sought for. These quiet people are very conservative, and probably it was that quality in them that allowed the dainty tea table to stand for so long a time undisturbed. The reception given to the officers of the army and navy and marine corps by the Secretary and Mrs. Endicott was a brilliant. event. The glittering uniforms of the men and the simple tollets of the women set in the beautiful rooms made an artistic grouping of colors. Mrs. Endicott wore a handsome tollet of black satin, with black velvet pearls embroidered in bright flowers, and hair worn high, dressed with plack velvet pearls embroidered in bright flowers, and hair worn high, dressed with plack satin and tulle, garnished with llaes; Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Endicott's sister, in cream brocade, with panels of London smoke velvet, with her daughter, Miss Mason, in white satin and pink ribbons, stood close behind the receiving party. Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Tarr, and Miss Paul, and Miss Daisy Ricketts presided at the tea table. Some of the distinguished guests present were Gen. Sheridan, Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Surgeon General Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Crewniashield, Gen. and Mrs. Newton, Comdr. and Mrs. Gen. Paul, Gen. Newton, Comdr. and Mrs. Gen. Paul, Gen. Mewton, Comdr. and Mrs. Hannock, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Carlin, Payminster and Mrs. Bates, Col. and Mrs. Lydecker, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Carlin, Payminster and Mrs. Bates, Col. and Mrs. Hanoock, Lieut. and Mrs. Duvall, Lieut. Hanoock, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Greely, Col. Whitman, Dr. and Mrs. O'Reilley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mrs. Duncan, Miss Andrews, Miss Van Vechien, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Andrews, Miss Van Vechien, Mrs. Duniel Lamont, Prof. Baird, Prof. Janniu and his daughter, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. John Bigelow, Maj. and Mrs. W. J. Volkmar, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Vall, and Capt. and Mrs. Harge drawing rooms of Senator and Mrs. Merberson's beautiful new

Chambery gauze.

Mr. Gross.

The large drawing rooms of Senator and Mrs. Gross.

The large drawing rooms of Senator and Mrs. McPherson's beautiful new house on Vermont avenue were crowded. The window recesses were filled with palms, and the Tudor mantels were banked with primroses. Mrs. McPherson wore a tollet of pale blue Ottoman, with draperies outlined with pearl passementeries. Miss Dillon, the guest of the house, assisted in receiving, robed in an artistic gown of white silk and Chambery gauze, with bunches of snow balls. A pleasant arona of hospitality was wafted from the dining room, where a princely feast was served. Seven hundred invitations were issued, and none, I think, princely feast was served. Seven hundred invitations were issued, and none, I think brought regrets, before or after. Some of the guests present were the Chief Justice and Miss Waite, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, and Miss Parsons, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Vilas, Miss Van Vechten, Senator and Mrs. Palmer, Senator and Mrs. 100ph, Miss Odeneal, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Sabin, Senator and Mrs. Conger, Gen. and Mrs. Viele, Senator and Mrs. Senator

stor and Mrs. Cockrell, Senstor and Mrs. ator and Mrs. Cockrell, Senstor and Mrs. Morrill and Miss Swan, Commodore and Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Laughton, Justice Gray, Gen. F. King, Miss Edes, Mr. Baxter, Senstor and Miss Jackson, Mrs. Clayton McMichael, Senstor and the Baroness d'Itajuba, Count de Mesia, ex-Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Maury, Miss Maury, Secretary and Miss Mudrow, Mrs. Charles W. Sinfth, Lieut. Ramsey, Minister and Mrs. Reuterskield, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Marshal and Mrs. Wilson.

and Mrne. Reuterskield, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Marshal and Mrs. Wilson.

Cabinet day being queen's weather there was Bocks and shoals of callers. Mrs. Carlisle had wish her Mrs. James E. Campbell, Miss Page, the Misses Burbank, Miss Dulaney, Miss Bullock, Miss Addle Beach, Miss Howell, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Willis, and Miss Breekinridge. Mrs. Manning was assisted by Mrs. John Manning and Miss Manning of Buffalo, Mrs. Benton McMillin, Miss Van Buren, Miss Eustis, Miss Blount, and Miss Davis of Albany. Mrs. Whitney was delectably sided by Mrs. James Brown Potter and Miss Cornella Van Auken of New York, Miss Sallie Loring, Mrs. MecCalls, Miss Passy Ricketts, Miss Seranton, Miss Cullom, Miss Viola Myer, Miss Griswold of Newport, Miss Weddell, Miss Heath and Mrs. Biddle. Lleut, Heap made the presentations. Mrs. Endlectt and Miss Endicott, Mrs. Mason, Miss Misson, and Miss Worden held a most charming reception, and Mrs. Vilas, with Mrs. Judge MacArthur, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Knight, and Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, held a day's levee in honor of Wisconsin. Mrs. Rubbard took the day to make the Cabinet calls, accompanied by Mrs. Garland, Jr. Mrs. Cheatham held her usual interesting reception, and at the navy yard Commodore and Mrs. Queen gave a tea, assisted by Mrs. Admiral Cosby, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Schley, Mrs. Capt. Wallace, Mrs. Swann, and Miss Simpson. Senstor and Mrs. Palmer gave their first dinner in their new palace, and the Swedish minister and Mms. Reuterskield gave a dinner to Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. In the evening the Wednesday Club danced an exclusive coililon.

There were no end of receptions Thursday There were no end of receptions Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Sabin held charming receptions. Mrs. Hurst. of California, gave an afternoon tea, and Mrs. Palmer held her first "at home?" in the beautiful new house on McPherson avenue. Mrs. Palmer's bosts of friends in the city were elated to know the was again accessible, and thay know she was again accessible, and the came in great numbers. And the marvel ously beautiful house was a revelation t cause in great numbers. And the interest ously beautiful house was a revelation to them. Few princes' palaces are so magnificent. The salon is a perfect dream of beauty, with its soft, restful tints, its Madonnas and marbles, its costly rugs and rich furs, and brie-a-brac, and tasteful satin upholsteries and hangings. Every one had a kind glance for the blind Nydia of Bulwer-Lytton's creation, in the marble, and also for lovely Elaine, whose Tennysonian bust adorned a velvet draped pedestal. The dining room, in solid mahogany, with the delectable fire-place mantel and everything in such elegrant perfection, was filled to ceiling with interjectural exclamations of delight; the double-decked pantry with its easily-adjustable ladder, whereby the second shelf is reached, where the best French china is kept. It was unanimously voted that the reached, where the best French china is kept. It was unanimously voted that the house is a beauty, and we pray it may be a joy forever to Senator Palmer and hisgentie, hady wife. Mrs. Palmer was assisted in deing the honors by Miss Sanborn and Miss Kate Sanborn, of Port Huron, Mich., and Mrs. Col. Lydecker, of this city. The lamps were long lighted before the last caller left the house. Mrs. Frank Townseud gave a delightful reception, and the rooms were the house. Mrs. Frank Townsend gave a delightful reception, and the rooms were crowded to a crush. In the evening Secre-tary and Mrs. Whitney gave their second card reception, which was, if possible enjoyable, which is saying a very great deal, than the first. Friday was a day of mingled calm and

Friday was a day of mingled calm and storm, but the people visited in the acoustomed places with little apprehension of a blowing, blatant blizzard. The event of the day was Miss Cleveland's luncheon to ladies. In this our lady of the white house revives a gracious custom that has long lain unused, and we trust her pleasant renaissance may give her kind heart a good portion of the content others are given by the delicate attentions. The table was fall in the state dining room, which was profusely beautified by setting palma and ferns in the window recesses, and the mantels were banked with rich greenth. One was set with primrose pots and pink hyacinths, and the other was fringed with grasses and filled with foliage boughs. The table was in the shape of a letter I, the center-piece being agreat flat and oval cushion composed of white camelias, ferned illies of the valley sprays, and veiled with lace-like maiden hair ferns. On either side were high stands, with bouquets of French purple astars and nair terms. On either side were nigh stands, with bouquets of French purple astars and Parma yiolets, with a tall spike of purple heliotrope in the center, and long-stemmed roses depended about the sides. At the ends were diamonds of smilax, their inner edges were diamonds of smilax, their inner edges made of pink azaleas, and in the center were put high stands of fruit. The candles set in the elegant candelabra had pink shades on them, and the chandellers were deco-rated with ropes of smilax and carnations. At each plate was laid a great bouquet of choice flowers and the usual cards, and for owers and the usual cards and favors. Two tumblers were set, one for water, the other apollinaris water, and iced lemon-Was served instead of The invitations were for two punch. The invitations were for two o'clock and about a quarter before Miss Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Van Vechten, took a final survey of the table. The graceful hostess was attired in a dress of joyous, rose pink china crape, with paniers; the bodice was of claret velvet, outlined with jet beads, and the low bodice some of the pink material arranged kerchief-wiss in it left an onening that showed some of the pluk material arranged kerchiefwise in it, left an opening that showed
a band of pink velvet clasping the throat
and fastened with pink carnelian pin. Miss
Van Vechten wore handsome toilets of
black velvet and pale blue silk. Miss
Cleveland received the guests in the east
room. A few instruments of the Marine
band were stationed in the private dising room, and as the party moved
in the dining room, played the "Transition of Venus," a march by Sousa, as
appropriate to the occasion. Miss Cleveland sat in the center of the western cross
piece, with Mrs. Cockrell on her right piece, with Mrs. Cockrell on her right and Mrs. McPherson on her left hand, Miss Van Vechten sat opposite the whole length of the table with Mrs. Call on one Miss Van Vechten sat opposite the whole length of the table with Mrs. Call on one side and Mrs. Warner Miller on the other. The other ladies were Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Gov. Curtin, Mrs. Patrick A. Collins, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. Va. Rerry, Mrs. Judge Green, of New Jersey, Mrs. C. M. Anderson, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Dolph. Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Mahone, Mrs. Delph. Mrs. Lee, Miss Vilas, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Charles R. Mitchell, Mrs. D. K. James, Mrs. E. S. Bragg, Mrs. Wilcsu, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Henry L. Blair, Mrs. W. M. Springer, Miss Randall, Miss Parsons, Mrs. J. Brown Potter, Mrs. E. W. Seymour, Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, Mrs. Corger, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. J. T. Spriggs, Mrs. E. J. Gay, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Frank Townsend, Mrs. J. B. McCreary, Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, Mrs. Lewis Boach, and Mrs. Senator Medillan. The ladies wore street costumes for the most part, and restract their bards. Mrs. M. Delph. Wors. Mrs. Senator McMillan. The ladles wors street costumes for the most part, and re-tained their bonnets. Mrs. Dolph wore a Worth dress of black plush and velvet, with slashings of white silk, with chealile dots; Miss Parsons, skirt and polonaise and bonnet of seal brown plush, with broad bands of otter fur; Miss Vilas, green cloth with visite and hat to match; Mrs. Warner Miller, olive green cloth, with panels of Miller, olive green cloth, with panels of shaded red plush; Mrs. Judge Green, purple and black striped satin; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, golden brown plush, with trimmings of Russian for Mrs. McPlerson areasis plush, with trimmings of Russian fox; Mrs. McPherson, arsenic green relvet, with trimming of golden otter fur; Mrs. Dawes, black sith heavily jetted; Mrs. Curtin, black satin, with jetted passementeries; Mrs. James B. Potter; hat and jacket of Hussian and the control of the same and the control of of Hussar pink heavily trimmed with iri-descent heads and skirt of green slik; Mrs. Wheeler, sliver satin; Mrs. Cockrell, silver satin and smoke black embossed velvet; Mrs. Teller, wine satin and sliver brocade; Mrs. Teller, while satin and silver processes, Mrs. Townsend, smoke-colored velvet and Russian sable fur; Mrs. Mahone, old gold satin; Mrs. Lamont, wine-colored velvet; Mrs. Beach, black silk, with handsome jet trimming and pendants; Mrs. Logan, blue silk, with panels embroidered in a pattern of peacock feathers.

The Army and Navy Club sives its clos-

The Army and Navy Club gives its clos-ing cotilion of the season on Monday, ing counton of the Lieut, Resmey leading. Senstor and Mrs. John Sherman give a

card reception.

Mrs. Cockrell gives a small tea to Mrs. Judge Thurman, of Ohio, on Tuesday.

The entertainment given in Mrs. Whitney's ball room last evening for the benefit of the Training School for Servants was a

great aucess socially and artistically. In the absence of the Secretary in New York Miss Whitney received the guests, assisted by Miss Weddell. by Miss Weddell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cruger Pell give an entertainment at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney give their third Thursday night.

A SUPPRESSED SCANDAL. The Virginia Eastern Insane Asylum

Investigation and Its Inside History, RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 19 .- Nothing is too bad to be attributed to a Republican in Virginia by a bourbon. No suggestion from a Republican source, be it ever so good, is for one moment tolerated by those whom the bourbon press of Virginia puts whom the bourson press of vigint while down as the "best people." A short while after the fraudulent general assembly of Virginia of 1853-'84 voted out of office all Danublicans simply because they were Re-Virginia of 1853-54 voted out of office all Republicans, it was heralded throughout the state that an effort had been made to poison the inmates of the Eastern Lunalic Asylum, situated at Williamsburg. The bourbon press generally tried to make it appear that such dastardly conduct could only be indulged in by Republicans who were desirous of casting odium upon the new bourbon management of the asylum. This thought was so fascinating to the bourbons, and the charge would go so far in justifying the removal of the competent officials whose Republicanism they could not tolerate, that a detective was employed to place the responsibility of the endeavor to poison lunatics by scattering meat and arsenic about the grounds of the asylum. This detective traced the arsenic to the drug room of the asylum, and should have made a report to that effect; but the bourbons had no use for such a report, nor did the bourbon press of Virginia ever withdraw the charge against the Republicans. This was the first investic Virginia ever withdraw the charge against the Republicans. This was the first investi-gation of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and

gation of the Eastern Lunstic Asylum, and resulted in no report.

Later on, in June last, a disastrous fire, resulting in the loss of about half the buildings and of several patients! lives, occurred, which has been attributed to the gross neglect of the management by almost every one who has any knowledge of the affairs of the asylum. This disaster was investigated by the board of disaster was investigated by the board of edge of the affairs of the asylum. This disaster was investigated by the board of directors of the institution, but if any blame was ever attributed to the management, or if the management was ever reported to the governor of Virginia, the facts have not been made known to the people of the state, many of whom have unfortunate friends at the asylum. But unquestion-ably the most unpardonable infamy ever committed in any asylum was perpetrated in this, when an employe under the present committed in any asylum was perpetrated in this, when an employe under the present management violated the person of a married female inmate. The examination of this case in the courts developed a state of affairs which caused many persons to seriously consider as to the duty of removing their friends from the institution. If there had been accommodations in the other asylums of the state they would have done so. If any of these undisputed facts have ever

If any of these undisputed facts have ever been reported to the governor of the state by the directors of the asylum it is not known, and no bourbon paper has ever been honest enough to print the truth about the institution, although they must know the facts. When the present general assembly met, the undercurrent of popular feeling was so strong against the management of this institution that a bill to vacate the boards of all the asylums was offered. ards of all the asylums was offered There was nothing against the other asylums, and this bill would have passed but for that fact; as it is, however, the bill now lies on the table in the senate, it being now lies on the table in the senate, it being generally understood that it is to be allowed to die there, as its passage would reflect upon some members of the general usembly. Of the investigation of the institution and its management, by a committee of the present assembly, it is openily charged that a number of witnesses were not allowed to tell what they knew about it, but were cut off from giving such testimony as lowed to tell what they knew about it, but were cut off from giving such testimony as would force some action on the part of the legislature. The members of the assembly who are willing to defend the course of action of a committee which refused to accept the best evidence of disinterested witnesses by simply abusing those who think that a "smothering" manner of investigation are not to be wholly overlooked, but they would deserve more respect if they shall make a full report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum management, and Eastern Lunatic Asylum management, and thus give Gov. Lee an opportunity to do his duty with reference to it, provided the committee report at such a late date that the assembly cannot act.

The Late Mrs. Evelyn Crair Wadsworth.
The initials signed to the tribute in the Capital to Mrs. Wadsworth will be easily recognized. Mrs. Wadsworth deserved the touching words of sweet remembrance and tender commendation uttered by the elo-quent rector of St. John's Church. We give Mr. Leonard's eulogy as follows:

Much has been written in the public press concerning the attractiveness of Mrs. Craig Wadsworth when sho moved in the social cir-cles that admired and regarded her. It would be romiss if one who knew the beauty and be remiss if one who knew the beauty and strength of her religious character should all to pay tribute to its worth and power. She was, it is true, a woman of the world, but by no means absorbed in a mere worldliness that smothers genuine piety in the inner life. Hers was a simple, natural, unaffected nature that from the beginning was influenced by religion. She was gentle, kindly, generous, largebearted and without the petty envy and lealousy and selfishness that are inseparable from what is so often termed worldliness. Christ told us "to be in the world," and to make society and life and humanity better by our presence and influence. And when this is practically understood we may look for a noble and high type of general culture. Mrs. Wadsworth was a matural Christian. She was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. She had a child's fautual christian. She was a communicant of the Ispicopal Church. She had a child's fautual bleasing, and had its visible effect on every one who was privileged to come under its beautiful influence. God chastesed and disciplined His scrvant, but the result was not only the intensification of her faith and quiet resignation to His noty will, it was a benediction to all who ministered to her, and to each one who knew the power of such a confidence. The graceful beauty of her character was indicated more plainty in her last illness than ever before in her brilliant career, and the fiving sermon she was, in her patient, tender submission, had an elequence that will ever be echoed in the hearts of those who were brought close to her side.

It is well that the world of society should know this feature of her life; it was the strongest feature, and it gave a brightness and comet for the side. know this feature of her life; it was the strong-est feature, and it gave a brightness and com-plexion to her other virtues and graces. It is good to have known such a woman, and the world is better for the influence of such a

FERRUARY 9, 1886. FASHION NOTES.

Opossum is much worn this season. Black watered ribbon sashes are very stylish Gold embroidery is fashionable for dress Bonnets are still worn for theater and dress

Undressed kids hold their own against every other variety. Dress kids are shown with elaborately em-projected backs. Satm khedive, plain and embroidered, is used for evening toilets.

Sealskin ulsters are worn in London, but are too heavy to be popular. Fearl embroidered fronts in all the evening colors have lace to correspond.

The camel's hair jackets are levely to look at and to wear, but rather expensive. Every day adds new and exquisite designs in gause fans, and some reach a fabulous price. The latest Parisian fancy is to adorn theater bonnets with pins, buckles, or aigrettes of High dog collars of velvet are universally worn, but there is no limit either in color of

The new short sleeves consist of small puffs or narrow double ruchings of tulle, crossing Red velvet dresses have black watered sill sashes on the left side, and the bodices are trimmed with jet passementeries.

Very few flowers are worn, although at the first of the season there was to be no festive occasion without an abundance. When natural flowers are worn a single long-stemmed, large flower is chosen in preference to those small bunches formerly in

White guimps will be worn around the necks colored dresses in the spring, with a dog-collar velvet or embroidery fastening them high cound the threat.

Opera cloaks are made in all the light colors and of every material, and in many cases cover the whole figure, but in some are open in the back to show the train.

Tropical parties are those where the drawing rooms are insufferably hot, and where everybedy complains of the heat. Fresh air sedangerous on account of the Eve corsage, now so fashionable.